Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of [illegible] and no response in the heart of the citizens, and which will be evaded with little remorse.
The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY MARCH 11, 1833. [VOL. XIII.....NO. 666.

TERMS

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GOV. TROUP'S LETTER ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

WASHINGTON, 26th Dec. 1832.

DEAR SIR: What could have induced our people to think of holding a General Convention of all the States? Have they resolved to enter the Lion's den from which no returning foot steps ever can be seen? Is not the Constitution good enough for them; or is it so bad, that they would commit it to the hands of their enemies to fashion it as they will? The power to make amendments was given to answer no such exigency as the present—it was given to make that instrument more perfect, when, by the workings of the Government, experience having detected defects to be cured and evils to be remedied, the application of it could be made by general concurrence, and without hazard to the public peace—hence it was, that so soon as it was seen that a State might by construction, be sued by an individual, an amendment was proposed and carried, to correct the evil—so too, when it became apparent that the designation of the Electoral vote for President and Vice President was necessary to preserve the harmony of the States, the States concurred in an amendment accordingly—and so too, when a young Prince was born of an American alliance with the Bonaparte family, the States concurred in an amendment, excluding from office, any citizen who should accept a title of nobility or honor from any Emperor, King, Prince, or any Foreign Power. These several amendments were made in the true spirit of the Constitution. At this moment, public sentiment is favoring two proposed amendments, which I think would be an improvement of that instrument: one to limit the President to a single term, the other to prohibit the appointment of members of Congress to office, during the period for which they shall have been elected.

Now by a sudden and very strange after-thought, as it seems to me, this provision of the Constitution is to be made applicable, in times of excitement, to great and extraordinary exigencies; so that whenever five or six States shall become dissatisfied with the Constitution, they may command the rest to assemble in Convention, to alter, new model, or amend it. As I do not read any thing like this in that instrument, and as our old Republican doctrine rejects every power, but that derived from its strict letter, opposed to all construction, I cannot unite with our fellow citizens in the call of a General Convention. If the power is granted, it must be an *efficient*, not a *nugatory* power. The minority States must command the majority States to assemble, and it must be the duty of the majority States to obey, they cannot by *silence*, or *evasion*, or *direct negation*, escape—if they refuse, if they evade, if they are silent, it must be shewn, how, according to the letter of the Constitution, that silence or evasion or negation, is to be taken. Is a sovereign State compellable at the point of the bayonet to answer aye or no? And how is silence to be construed? It is easy to see how a majority, claiming a given power, may ask the minority to concur in making that power more explicitly a part of the Constitution; but it is difficult to understand how a minority, protesting against the exercise of the power, can constrain the majority, either to make it a part of the Constitution, or to abandon it, unless it can be shewn that the Constitution has so expressly provided, *&c.*

The Congress of the United States, supported by public sentiment, has for a long time, by abuses and usurpations, so disfigured and disgraced the Constitution, that if all hope of its restoration were abandoned, it would be matter of grave consideration, whether that instrument was not utterly destroyed, and had, in every legal and moral contemplation of the subject, ceased to be binding on the parties to it. It is inconceivable how, in the eye of justice, a compact between two or more parties could be so construed, as that the one party should be bound and the other free—the immutable law is, that all are bound or all are free.—Nevertheless, a majority of Congress, whether considered as a mere agent to carry the powers expressly delegated into effect, or not, have assumed the right to interpret the Constitution at pleasure, and have so interpreted it, that whatever is resolvable into common defence and general welfare, has been claimed as a fair and legitimate power to be exercised by the General Government, until at last, instead of a limited Government for defined purposes, we have had one either actually engrossing, or claiming to engross all the powers belonging to any Government, and even some which ought not to belong to any. Now it is under such circumstances, my good Sir, that you propose to go into a Convention of the States, either *general* or *special*—if into a *General Convention*, then you must be prepared to receive at the hands of the majority a consolidated government, one and indivisible, a denial to the States (if permitted to exist at all) of even the shadow of sovereignty, and of course a formal reclamation of all those rights and privileges which, in the exchange of equivalents, you had expressly reserved as attaching essentially to your peculiar position and condition,—if into a *special Convention*, then you must be prepared for a prompt rejection of your amendatory propositions (if these look to a further security for your rights and interests) and eventually for the re-assertion and incorporation into the Constitution, of the very powers so long and strenuously denied by you, and so long claimed and exercised by them. The indications, of public sentiment at this moment are unerring, that an overwhelming majority favors a consolidated government; and it may behoove you in all wisdom, to prepare not for an improvement of your condition, but for a Cæsar and the purple. If, therefore, it be true, that you are to come out of a Convention shorn and despoiled, it may be well to think of some other and better course, by which the perils of the day are to be turned aside. Can you think of any better, than the old Republican land marks, by which, so far, although we have not escaped from storms, we have from shipwreck? You want no better Constitution, if the government be administered according to its letter—nobody asks more than justice; and justice it secures, as far as written instruments can secure it. For all external relations, the government is stronger than the strongest in the world—its strength depends not less on the integrity of the States, than on that common consent and enlightened opinion on which all our institutions are founded, and by which they must be held together; and what after all is the foundation of these but Justice, Justice, Justice—all that the right of representation can give, it secures. Within the pale and letter of the Constitution, the man of Massachusetts is, to be sure, as much our representative in Congress as the man of Georgia—beyond that pale and letter, however, he is as much a stranger as the representative of Scotland or Ireland in the British Parliament; and this is all in this respect that we could ask. Are there no means then, by which Congress can be held to the letter of the Constitution? I answer, no constitutional means but the ballot box, unless the power of amendment, in the sense I have interpreted it, be so considered. The right of petition, of remonstrance, of discussion, are only auxiliaries by which the one or the other may be supported. But if these fail? if that power which decrees its own supremacy, perseveres to enforce it, must every thing yield to force? Force may vanquish every thing—reason, right, truth, justice; and it is because force may do so, that we have erected barriers to defend reason, right, truth and justice. These barriers are the sovereign States of this Union, which, whatever the old federalists and monarchy men may say of them, were absolute sovereigns on the Declaration of Independence, are sovereigns now, and will remain so, until by the voluntary surrender of their sovereignty, they please to make themselves slaves—but I trust, of all who shall make that surrender, Georgia will be the last.

But you will ask, how is this doctrine to work? I see no more difficulty than is inseperable from the management of all human affairs. You have the passions and interests of men to encounter at every step; and these must be so met, as to make them work rather for good than for evil. For ordinary grievances, we have said there is no constitutional remedy but the ballot box—for extraordinary and extreme ones, there is no remedy but the sovereign power of the States; and in extreme cases you repose yourself upon the sovereign power, for the very reason that the constitutional remedy fails. This sovereign power at last, is in communities, little more than the right of self defence and self-preservation—of the exercise of which, it is the sole judge, because, in this respect, it is independent as well as sovereign. It acknowledges no law but the law of nature and nations, which, in the settlement of controversies between States, acknowledges no means but *negotiation* and *force*.—Shall we stop here to enquire which will serve us best in the long run, the doctrine which acknowledges the sovereignty of the States, which recognizes in extreme cases, the right of this sovereignty to defend itself, to negotiate, to make treaties, which, in a spirit of amity that consigns the past to oblivion, will reunite dissevered States, who being generous enemies, are once more, and on that account cordial, and mayhap [illegible] friends; or that which admits the absolute *supremacy* of the Federal Government, its right to whip a State into the Union, [illegible] by brute force? I know it is said [illegible] power in the States is inconsistent with the power confided to the Federal Government. That for light and trivial causes, States may and will have recourse to it, by which the Union will be constantly agitated, and finally dissolved.—Let us see if this apprehension is well founded. A State has the undoubted right (undoubted even yet) to change its own government at pleasure, consulting only its interests and happiness, regulating all its internal concerns, with its right of soil and jurisdiction so absolute that the Federal Government cannot claim to erect an arsenal or fort or dock yard within its limits, without its express consent. Here then is a community by the power of self government, made free and happy at home, wanting for the consummation of that happiness, scarcely any thing but protection against powers stronger than itself. Will these be put to hazard for light and trivial, causes? Reason says no—the public law says no. The public law forbids the presumption that communities will act imprudently—it presumes them to be governed by a sound discretion—not that they are always so governed, but that their acts alone should speak for them—experience justifies the public law. Fifty years of union without convulsion, is no trifling evidence of intelligence, of prudence, of subordination, of contentment. How many guarantees besides, are to be found against hasty and inconsiderate action, by which great blessings are to be lost. An insulated State may, for a moment, rescue liberty, but liberty is not to be maintained without independence, and independence cannot long be maintained by an insulated State. A solitary State resting on its own limited resources, with great wants for internal and external objects, surrounded by other States (united for common defence,) must be exposed to evils and annoyances, from which the wisest councils cannot exempt her. Possessing sovereign rights herself, she must so exercise those rights, as not to interfere with the sovereign rights of others. The right of *way* and of *free passage*, the *regulations of trade and commerce*, so apt to conflict with those of others, framed in a different spirit—these, and many of kindred character, would be sources of endless embarrassment and vexation. I would rather say upon the whole, that the States would not secede for light and trivial causes—that grave and weighty considerations alone could influence them—that only some grievous oppression or frightful tyranny, driving them to despair could divide them from the Union. Are there not some reasons for this belief? We hear the cry of Union, Union, from all quarters, as if there were nothing left in this world worth preserving but Union—so that the friends of Liberty and Union may well doubt whether the people love liberty least, or Union most. See what has been submitted to for many years, with a degree of patience and forbearance, which might be construed into something not to be named. Unnecessary taxes, to make a splendid, of what was designed to be a simple and economical government—the taxes levied on the many to promote the interests of the few—the revenues distributed for objects of internal improvement, where the taxes were not levied—every scheme and device for the extravagant expenditure of public monies—dormant claims on the government revived, and pension systems established on principles so loose, as to offer the strongest temptations to fraud and perjury—as if it were not enough for the Federal Government to regulate commerce which it is authorized to do, it assumes the care and regulation of manufactures; and then the transition is easy to the care and regulation of agriculture—so is the transition sometimes from the grave to the ridiculous. Who of the Convention who framed the Constitution, would have believed it possible, that even in our time, committees of Agriculture would have been organized in both Houses of Congress, to instruct our people how to sow and to reap, to weave and to spin, to milk and to churn? It is because they employ themselves with all these follies, abuses and usurpations, that the Congress which should in ordinary and peaceful times, despatch its constitutional business in three short months, is occupied through five, six and seven; and a portion, and a large portion too, of this time devoted to the manœuvres of factions, who seem to have been congregated here for the single purpose of making Presidents, to make the leaders of those factions Presidents in turn.

Are not these things, good Sir, enough to disturb the harmony of the States? If a single State fretted and tortured by such abominations shall, by any unwise and hasty movement, resolve to shake them off, is she to be bound neck and heels, and consigned to the cave of Trophonius or the Cyclops? The almost universal answer is, yes, yes! down with the rebels, down with the traitor State.—But whose turn comes next? If the Federal Government is not stopped in its career of encroachment by some counteractive agent, what, reasoning from what has been done, to what may be done, will it not do?—It gives countenance to colonization & other voluntary associations, which keep in ferment large sections of country, which by a single false movement would be excited to the most desperate resistance. It may, for any thing we know, pass acts of attainder and proscription, by which masses of society may be cut off. It has, on occasions, stopped the liberty of speech and of the press. It may ordain a State religion, or decree a universal emancipation. Its supreme judicial tribunal, which it contends is, in the last resort, to pass on the constitutionality of all laws, may send its warrants into the States, commanding its marshals to hang up by the lamppost, A. B. and C. These you will say are extreme cases.—So they are. It may pronounce null & void charters, by which States claim their rights of *soil*, *jurisdiction*, and *sovereignty*. It may erect one sovereignty within another. It may decide that one portion of the community, within the chartered limits of a State is sovereign and independent, and entitled to the right of self government. It may control the criminal jurisdiction and arrest the criminal laws of a State by writs of error and appeal. *Are these too extreme cases?* If they are, extreme cases require extreme remedies; and if these are to be sought in the power of the States it is because the States are sovereign, and may defend and protect themselves. But does this consist with that unity, one and indivisible, claimed for the United States as a nation? Certainly not. But then it becomes those who make that claim, at the same time to make it good.

For ourselves we protest against it, as most wild, extravagant and fallacious. The States formed the government of the United States—the States ratified it. From that day to this, it exists and breathes but by permission of the States. Though three fourths of the States are necessary to amend or alter it, a majority, or less than a majority, may dissolve it. If the States refuse Electors of President, it is prostrate. If they refuse their Senators, it stops. If they withhold their Representatives, it is the same thing. There is indeed no one act required of the people of the U. States as one people, either to begin it, to conduct it, or to end it—it would be just as rational to make the Congress of Vienna a nation, deriving its authority from the people of all Europe. The old confederation must have been a confederation of States, for I have never yet heard of a confederation of the people. The confederation was abandoned for the new government, because it had no power to coerce the States. But was the new government adopted to coerce the States? Certainly not. It was adopted to coerce individuals, for the very reason that States could not be coerced. The statesmen of that day perceived that every thing was gained by making a government strong enough to operate effectually on *individuals*—that the idea of coercing States was an absurdity, and that the new government would answer all the ends of its creation, without the least danger of collision, so long as it confined itself to its constitutional limits. It is the departure from those limits; it is the exercise of powers not delegated; it is the exercise of doubtful powers, equally prohibited by the Constitution, which has at any time brought the General Government into collision with the States.

In scribbling thus much, I think I may have answered, out of order, no doubt, all your enquiries. The result, according to my poor opinions, is, that

There is no power given by the Constitution to resist the laws of the United States.

The only constitutional remedy for unconstitutional laws, is the ballot box.

Amendments of the Constitution, petition, remonstrance, conventions, correspondence, and consultations of the States—these, (if you please to call them remedies,) are not unconstitutional.

Under a government founded on consent and opinion, evils are to be borne as long as possible.

The States in virtue of their sovereignty when evils are no longer supportable, must judge the evil and the remedy.

The Sovereign knows but two modes of settling controversies, Negotiation and War.

Negotiation admits of arbitration, and controversies may be referred to other States, but this is by consent and not by the Constitution. It is of course not permissible to one of the parties, to refer it to its own Courts and Juries.

When States cease to have an interest in the Union or suffer extreme oppression, it is better that they withdraw peaceably, than that blood should be shed in contests, which seldom decide any thing, and which are apt to separate the parties for ever.

As States may do very imprudently and unwisely, what they have a right to do, it becomes them to act very deliberately and cautiously, because it is lawful for other States to unite against them, to compel a fulfilment of their obligations under the public law.

You ask what Georgia ought to do? My worthless opinions have been given on former occasions, and you know what use has been made of them. Those opinions are unchanged, and are, as I think, unchangeable—[illegible] to this; "if the abuses and usurpations of which we complain are continued, and become the settled policy of the Government, the States having identical interests ought to withdraw"—but it was indispensable to a movement like this, that there should be union; that this union should be the result of a deep and settled conviction, that such policy was inconsistent with the paramount peace, interest, prosperity and happiness of the State, and not a temporary union produced by an artificial excitement—a united people, even of one State, might rescue *liberty* for a time, but without the means of maintaining *Independence*, *liberty* could not be preserved. It was necessary therefore, that other States having common interests should be prepared to think and act with us; and it was altogether proper that for this purpose, a system for correspondence and consultation should be organized as the best means of producing union. My own belief was, that the Tariff would not yield and could not be made to yield but to some interest stronger than the interest in manufactures, and I know but one that was so, and that was the interest in Union. It could not be doubted that the Northern States were as much concerned in preserving the Union as ourselves, and it was altogether fair that in the last resort, we should present to them the plain alternative, either *"to return to the bargain and stick to the bargain, or give up the Union."* If happily, it should turn out that they take more interest in manufactures than in Union, it is my deliberate opinion, the Union is not worth preserving. In all this, we have considered not so much what might be done and rightfully done, by the sovereign States of the Union, as what may be wisely done. Do what we may and let what of evil come, we will have the consolation, that from the beginning to the end, we have been passive subjects, and the adverse party active agents. The abuse and usurpations practised, and the burdens imposed, have been of a positive character—we have done nothing but beg relief from them.

You have insisted on my opinions, and I have given them. No one could ask them with more propriety than yourself. You have been all your life a uniform, consistent Republican, and as much devoted to the prosperity of the State, and States too, as any man in it. The stake which you and all of your name and family have in it, is pledge sufficient for your loyalty and discretion, and the passion for liberty that was born with you, is absolute security that you cannot be a slave.

Your Friend,
G. M. TROUP.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

PROGRESS OF CORRUPTION

Or the influence of the Protective System in increasing the extravagance of the Government.

Our attention has been called to a document published by order of the Senate, at the last session of Congress, shewing the expenditures of the government from the adoption of the Constitution down to the year 1832. It is instructive to note in the tabular statement, the increase of almost every class of governmental expenditure that commenced simultaneously with the American System.

The average for the ten years preceding 1824, of the contingent expenses of Congress was about $50,000 per annum. The amount for 1824, when the act passed, was $114,496. The average of the next three years was $30,000 per annum. The amount for 1828 was $121,000—and the average of the first three years of Gen. Jackson's administration $115,000; so that this branch of expenditure has been more than doubled.

The annual amounts paid in salaries of President, Vice President, Heads of Department, Post master general, Officers, Clerks and Messengers, from an average of between $200,000 and 300,000 have since 1824 exceeded the average amount of $400,000. The amount for 1831 was $458,105,86 a larger amount than for any year since the origin of the government except one.

The contingent expenses of executive offices, from an average of less than $50,000 have swelled up to 100,000, and since 1828 have exceeded that average, and been greater during Gen. Jacksons' administration of reform and economy than ever before, the amount being $92,707,31 for 1829; $115,304,30 for 1830 and $103,866,38. The average of the four years of Adam's administration was about $85 000.

The contingent expenses of the Supreme Court were greater in 1831, the last year calculated, than in any previous year.

So also the contingent expenses of the Territories.

So also the expense for building Light Houses, Beacons, &c.

So also expenses paid receivers of public monies.

For making roads, sea walls, &c. and other improvements, the amount in 1823 was $35,876,46. In 1824 it was $112,670,52; it increased in 1825 to $209,881,08; the next year it exceeded $300,000; the next $400,000; the next came near $500,000; the next (1829) exceeded $800,000, and the next [illegible]; and in 1831 was $[illegible]4,174,57.

The pay of Collectors, Surveyors, Naval Officers, Inspectors, Appraisers, and other Revenue Officers, which before 1824 averaged about $700,000, after '24 averaged, during Adams's term, near $900,000, exceeded it in 1828, and, since then, during Gen. Jackson's first three years, exceeded $1,000,000, and in 1831 amounted to $1,216,009,57.

So also the amount of salaries of judges in the District of Columbia, and all other expenses of Courts.

The same graduation may be remarked in most of the expenditures for the military.

Pensions, it is well known, have been indefinitely increased.

The contingences for *Indian Trading Houses*, &c. were $329,626 in 1831, little less than three times the amount of any previous year.

The presents and annuities to Indians in 1831, were $435,787 22, twice as much as any previous year.

The contingent expenses for foreign missions were in the same year $87,148 06, much more than twice as much as any previous year except the war year 1812; and about four times as much as the average of other years.

Since [illegible], the average expenses of the CIVIL LIST have been higher than ever before and higher in the second and third years of Gen. Jackson's term, than in any other years whatever.

For *Miscellaneous Expenses*—the annual average which was about $400,000 for the five years preceding 1824, from that year down to '31 it increased to over $500,000, and in that year the amount which never before reached a million, was $1,127,598 36.

The Indian Department cost the people $1,032,490 in 1830, and 911,489 48 in 1831—more than twice as much as the average of all previous years.

There has been no saving in other branches of expense to be named as counterbalancing this profusion in the use of the money, to raise which, the people of the South are so grievously taxed.

These facts need no comment to prove the corrupting tendency of the American System.

The Southern States are fast uniting in opposition to the principles recently expressed in the Proclamation of the President, and his more recent Message to Congress. Several of the leading Editors in North Carolina, who advocated the reelection of the present incumbent, have now come out in decided opposition to his measures. Even old Ritchie, has been compelled by the force of public opinion, to condemn the Federal doctrines, promulgated through the late documents from the Palace. This is undoubted proof that the Old Dominion is moving. For if Ritchie is not on the side of numbers, it is because he errs in judgment—not in inclination—and none has had longer experience in watching the weathercock than himself.

The name of Jackson is loosing its charm—the Republicans of the South will soon be enabled to see things in their true light.

Mobile Jeffersonian.

In the city of New York, Mr. Clay's Tariff Bill has excited great interest, and is hailed with nearly entire unanimity. Even the Journal of Mr. Redwood Fisher, smiles upon it. Free Trade and high Tariff, unite in sustaining it. The exception to the unanimity there, (and generally elsewhere,) is the Van Buren partizans. Forsyth's lead has been followed by that *disinterested* and *patriotic* party!

The Albany Argus takes ground against Mr. Clay, yet the Argus is a stickler for reducing the Tariff! Will these things open the eyes of Virginia and the South to the designs of Martin Van Buren?

Richmond Whig.

The correspondent of the N. York Daily Advertiser declares that Blair's election as Public Printer was near the hearts of the President, both Cabinets, and the office holders and hunters, who controled all the influence that was possible. He adds that a day or two before the election, Mr. Speaker Stevenson left the Chair and went with Blair to the President's House, where the doubtful members were duly noted on the list, and were either written to by the President, or verbally requested to vote for Blair, from the regard they had to the executive! A worthy task for the President of the United States, and the Speaker of Congress!!! After his aid in this important concern, and pointing out the doubtful for solicitation, who can doubt that Mr. Speaker is sure of the mission to St. James', or his title to stand at the head of the *Corps Diplomatique?* *Ib.*

De Witt Clinton once observed of Martin Van Buren; "He is a political *grimalkin*, mousing over little schemes and purring over sinister stratagems without elevation of mind or dignity of character." Who, that has been a strict observer of this *"sweet little gentleman"* for the last two years can doubt the correctness of the picture?

MAGNANIMOUS MANUFACTURER.

From the Augusta [illegible]

Athens, Clark Co. [illegible]

"Mr. Dearing of this [illegible] has since received a letter, signed by a number of manufacturers of [illegible], New Jersey, requesting him, with other manufacturers in Georgia, to send delegates to Washington City, to promote the passage of Mr. Verplanck's bill, which they say is calculated to injure their interests, if not ruin them. They state that they themselves have sent on delegates, and advise all manufacturers to do the same thing. Mr. Dearing being a planter as well as a manufacturer, has exposed their letter. I have seen the letter, and its contents are entirely public here. Mr. Dearing states that he knows personally, several of the signers of this letter, and that one of them is worth a fortune of 500,000 dollars. Yet their avarice goes so far as to be willing to bring utter ruin and slavery on the farmers of the South, rather than yield any part of their unlawful plunder."

* Since this letter was received, we have seen the letter of the *New Jersey Manufacturers*, signed by 30 names, and published in the Southern Banner, with the reply of Mr. Dearing, who says: "although I am interested in the success of manufacturing, and still increasing my interest, yet I am opposed to the Tariff of 1832, from principle, and if I cannot manufacture without the aid of such protection, I am willing to sacrifice all for the good of my country, and yet if possible to save this happy country."—Worthy man generous patriot! This is as it should be—this was the true reply, and if they had any feelings left it would cut them to the quick. Who, would it seem from this, has the most regard for the country and the Union—the North or the South? Let the Northern Manufacturers but imitate this noble example, and there will be no danger of a dissolution of the Union.

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. CLAY.

The Washington Correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer says:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1833.

"No report from the Select Committee yet. There appears to be great difficulties in the way. The members disagree as to the details, while all manifest or express a desire that a satisfactory bill for the whole country shall be presented. A report will probably be made on Tuesday, and perhaps not before Wednesday. I incline to the opinion that no tariff will pass the present session. The time is too brief. I hold the opinion also that the President does not desire a bill to pass. His view is not to profit the manufacturers or to preserve the tariff: it is, to obtain the power granted in the Enforcement Bill, and to whip the nullifiers into submission. I fear that General Jackson has not the proper feelings upon this subject. He would shed blood and peril the union for the gratification of his hatred of Calhoun, rather than advise his friends to vote for Mr. Clay's Bill, if he was convinced that the passage of that bill would forever heal the divisions of the country.

"How is Mr. Clay's proposition received in your city? I am told that the manufacturers, as well as the politicians, have been sending him letters by the gross, some of them complaining and denouncing him in the bitterest terms—others giving him joy of his noble stand for the preservation of the union, and avowing unabated admiration of his character. He is perfectly cool and self-possessed, and I am assured by those who enjoy his confidence, that he did not take this step which has so astonished the country without due deliberation. Those who are weak or malicious enough to stigmatise it as a political bargain, do Mr. Clay great injustice. They do not know the man. I listened to him in private conversation, a few evenings since, for more than an hour. He spoke with warmth of the recent conduct of some of his former friends—adverted to the state of the country—to the value and the blessings of the Union. Never was man more eloquent, and never did eloquence appear to my understanding to be more emphatically that of the heart. I left the room with the most exalted notion of his genius, and with the most decided conviction of his patriotism."

The writer has undoubtedly touched the truth with the point of a needle. Jackson wants not the Tariff adjusted yet, because it would explode the visions of war and vengeance which float before his eyes. The heir apparent wants not the Tariff adjusted yet, because it would exalt Messrs. Calhoun and Clay in the esteem of their country, reinstate them where they stood at the close of the war with England, and terminate the troubled state of the waters, in which alone he alone can fish with success. The Van Buren Prints and Partisans are, as observes the Inquirer, in an agony at the prospect of the passage of the Reconciliation Bill.

Richmond Whig.

A letter from Gov. Tyler dated on Sunday, says, "I have great pleasure in saying, that Mr. Clay's Tariff bill passed the Senate last night to its 3rd reading, and that I anticipate its passage by a vote of 3 to 1. I regard it as the rainbow, after the storm; a sign that the clouds are about to pass, and the token of a bright and cheering day to our country."

We presume that the anticipated vote of three to one refers to the Senate. It is however confidently believed, that the Bill will also pass the House, provided it be not defeated by [illegible], or blown off by a side wind. We shall see every manoeuvre exhausted to produce this result, by those who have clamoured loudest against the "abominable" Tariff. Will the President Veto? Will the Force Bill be pressed, when all pretence for its necessity, is obviated by the passage of this Bill.

Whig.

Extract of a letter, from "The Spy in Washington," to the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible], 1833.

[illegible] of, the [illegible] in the House of [illegible] the election of Messrs. Gales and Seaton as printers. Yesterday [illegible] ed, *Duff Green.* There is treason in the camp, and *Blair* knows it. He does not possess the confidence of his party. By his party, I mean those who manage affairs at Washington. He is to be cast off as early as circumstances, now in train, will permit. I say nothing of the *why's* or the *wherefore's.* He knows well the source from whence he has trouble to apprehend. It is not from Speaker Stevenson, nor President *Jackson.*

The day after Messrs. *Gales and Seaton's* election, *Blair* published a short paragraph, in which, speaking of his own failure, he says,—"*The causes are well known to us, and, at a proper time, we shall disclose them fully, to the country.*" What does this remark mean? Who so blind that he cannot perceive it contains a *menace*? Against whom is the menace pointed? Certainly not against the opposition. Any time would be proper, at least in the opinion of Mr. *Blair* to assail them; and to tell his readers, that these *naughty* men would not indulge the President's *pet* with the public printing.

During the contest in the House, Mr. *Blair* applied to a Virginia member for his vote. He undertook to give that member an explanation of his own political views and feelings. If I understand the explanation correctly, and of this I have no doubt, it is an amusing tale. In due time I shall give it in *extenso.*

* * * * *

When the general appropriation bill comes up, if it does not contain a clause to that effect, one will be offered, appropriating fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to renew part of the furniture of the Presidents house. In the whole catalogue of worse than useless extravagance, there is no one item that deserves so much, and such severe reprehension, as these enormous expenditures for furniture. Will any man, who has ever been at the head of a family, believe, that it can be necessary? I put the question to the yeomanry of the country, whether they think the public treasury should be called upon yearly and every year, for five or six thousand dollars to fit and repair the furniture of the President's house? Whether there is to be no end—no limitation to these unceasing drafts for money, to pamper the eye with these fantastic gew gaws, and to collect in a solid mass, the contents of whole cabinet ware houses, to the great annoyance of good taste, and at the expense of the tax paying citizen? The example is pernicious. Yet in these "piping times" of economy this is done, and no enquiry is made into the necessity or the propriety of the act. Since the year 1801, no less a sum has been expended, at different times, for furniture for the Presidents house, than one hundred and seventy thousand dollars; and yet more is wanted, and more will be appropriated this session.

SOUND VIEWS.

The following deserves to be applauded. It certainly speaks what was once considered to be true. The Black Cockades [illegible] will deny it?

"Nullification.—Governor Southard of New Jersey, in a late Message, says—"Nor does it seem necessary to have a Convention to determine the power of coercion by the General Government, and the rights of a State to resist an unconstitutional act of Congress. No such power of coercion can fairly exist, or has thus far been attempted. It has not been delegated; nor is any mode or process of coercion pointed out. The General Government does not act upon, or coerce States. It cannot interfere with the State governments."

Jeffersonian.

No government—and least of all a free one—ought ever to employ a military force in behalf of an obnoxious law, which is in its nature and operations, oppressive to one portion or one section of the country, while it enriches another. Such a law is contrary to the first fundamental principle of the social compact, which is that of equal rights and equal protection to all. These reasonings will be denounced by those whose consciences will not allow of a resort to FIRST PRINCIPLES, because they are too metaphysical.

N. Y. Cou. & Enq.

BRITISH INCOME AND TAXATION.

A question is often asked, What proportion of a man's income is taken from him in taxation? Now, the total income of the people of Great Britain may be estimated on data which we have not room to specify, at £250,000,000. That of Ireland we may assume at £50,000,000, making in the whole United Kingdom £300,000,000. Of this sum more than one sixth is drawn directly by Government. But that is not the whole. The local taxes amount to a very large sum. The poor rates in England exceed £8,000,000 more. Then, as we have already explained, the higher and richer classes are exempted in a great measure from contributing their proper share of the national taxation. When these different circumstances are taken into view, it will hardly be disputed, that one third part of every man's income, in the middle and lower classes of society, is taken by the tax collector. Every man who works nine hours a day, is employed during three of those hours to enable him to pay his taxes.

Tait's Magazine.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road.—It affords us much pleasure to announce that in obedience to the instructions of a very large majority of the Freeholders [illegible] of this Town, [illegible] [illegible] Company; and the [illegible] work during the [illegible] calculated on. [illegible] show that the probable [illegible] portion of produce [illegible] over this road, will [illegible] demonstrate that the stock in this [illegible] will be as profitable if not [illegible] the stock of any other company in the Union.

North C. Journal.

From the Albany Gazette.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1833.

Mr. Clay rose and addressed the house about two hours in support of the bill which he introduced. Mr. Clay spoke with great eloquence and animation, and was listened to with the most profound silence and unwavering attention. The provisions of the bill appeared to take nearly all the Senators by surprise, except Mr. Forsyth, who promptly expressed his disapproval of it, and Mr. WEBSTER, who could not consent to be a party to a quasi surrender of the power of laying *discriminating* duties on imports. Other members appeared to be at a loss as to what course they would eventually pursue. Mr. SPRAGUE in reply to some observations of Mr. Forsyth, accused him of having met conciliation by sarcasm. Mr. F. denied that he had said any thing sarcastic or personally disrespectful to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Clay rose with much dignity and said in a marked and impressive manner, "It *mattered not* whether the remark of the Senator was intended as a sarcasm or not. He (Mr. Clay) had marked out for himself a course of action in this affair, from which he would *not suffer himself* to be disturbed. He had resolved that while engaged in this work of peace, nothing which might be thrown out in the heat of debate, no allusion to him, *however personal,* should provoke him to any warmth of reply."

When Mr. Calhoun rose to speak, there was a perceptible movement of interest in the whole audience—what in the French chamber would be called "obvious *sensation,*"—when he concluded his remarks, by stating "that there were provisions in the bill which met his *entire approbation,* and that although there were others to which he objected, he considered them points of *minor difference,* which would be settled *without difficulty* when gentlemen met together in the spirit of mutual compromise"—the gratified surprise of the audience could not apparently be suppressed, but broke out into an expression of applause.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced in this Town on Wednesday last, and yet continues. We learn that there are upwards of one hundred Ministers of the various grades in attendance, comprising individuals in almost every period of life, from "beardless youth to venerable age." On Sunday, the Preachers of this denomination occupied the pulpits of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and addressed very numerous congregations. On the termination of the conference, we shall endeavor to obtain for publication, a list of the appointments to all the different stations in Virginia and North Carolina for the ensuing year.

Petersburg Times.

We copy from the *Boston Transcript,* the subjoined account of the melancholy death of two lovers, who hung themselves because there were obstacles to their marriage. It is the first instance of double suicide that we recollect to have heard of in the United States, though such things have occurred in other countries:

Boston Feb. 18.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock soon after the lad opened the store of Messrs. Samuel Bradlee & son, No. 142, Washington street, he found in the first chamber, the bodies of Mr. John B. Carter, aged 22, and Miss Mary Bradlee, aged about 19, suspended by a silk handkerchief from a rope which formerly supported a scale beam. The bodies were cold, their hands clasped, their faces and lips in contact.—They had stood facing each other—one upon two shopsteps, the other upon a box, placed in a chair.

Mr. Carter and Miss Bradlee were engaged to be married to each other, with the approbation and consent of their several parents. During the autumn of 1831, Mr. C. who had long kept the store of Mr. Bradlee, went to New Orleans, to do business there, and Mr. B. having the misfortune to lose his son, his junior partner, wrote to Mr. Carter, as his future son-in-law, that if his prospects were not very good, he would like to have him return to Boston, and assist him in his business.—Mr. C. returned last autumn, & entered the store of Mr. B. accordingly. During the present winter, Mr. Bradlee proposed to sell out his stock to Mr. Carter—but no definite arrangement was concluded between them, owing to their not precisely agreeing upon the terms, although no unkind words or feelings resulted from the transaction.

Mr. Carter remarked to Mr. Bradlee about this time, that if he did not purchase the stock, he should be married and go to New Orleans to commence business. Mr. [illegible] remonstrated [illegible] his doing so, as a consequence of the [illegible] his daughter and expressed the same aversion that any father would to having his daughter reside so far from home, and in an unhealthy climate. [illegible] towards each other [illegible] existed. At this time, the Miss Bradlee [illegible] of Mr. Carter, and [illegible] being married, and going to New Orleans, when the latter expressed his disapprobation of doing so until he should be established in business there.

"The last time they were seen together previous to the discovery of their bodies, was when crossing Summer street apparently to attend Trinity Church where the family of Mr. C. attended public worship. No apprehension was felt on account of this absence from each other's home, as Miss Bradlee not unfrequently visited and sometimes [illegible] at the house of Mr. Carter's father, and it was thought Mr. C. might have remained at Mr. B.'s house. Mr. Carter stepped into the apothecary shop of Mr. Smith, two doors from Mr. Bradlee's shop about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, but remained there but a few minutes.

Four letters were left by them; two in Miss B's dressing room, one of which was written by herself; and two were in the room where their bodies were found.—These letters were submitted to the coroner's jury, but contained nothing which could throw any light upon the transaction, except that the act was voluntarily with both, and deliberately resolved upon. They did not, (as indeed the case could not justify their so doing) convey the slightest reproach to their parents; but bade them adieu, in terms like those of affectionate children upon their death-bed.

Miss Bradlee was of a mild, dutiful and affectionate disposition, nor, so far as we can learn, of a romantic turn of mind.—Mr. Carter was of pleasant disposition, honest and honorable in his dealings, but somewhat remarkable for eccentricity in his manners and conversation. Their parents are among our best and most esteemed citizens, and the consternation which the strange calamity which has befallen them excited in this community was great in the extreme. Most of the forenoon, a great crowd was assembled in front of the store where the coroner's inquest was held.

Mr. Bradlee has been singularly afflicted within a few years past. Two summers since, whilst his son a fine boy of 12 years old was taking an excursion with his mother in the country, the tire of the wheel burst as he was looking out of the stage-coach window, struck him on the head and caused his death in a few hours. During the last summer, when Mr. B. was but just recovering from a long and severe illness, he was called upon to part with his son, and partner in business.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 25, 1833.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the bill to modify the act of July 14th, 1832, and all other duties on imports was read a third time.

On the question of the final passage of the bill, Mr. FORSYTH asked for the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered.

Mr. WEBSTER then rose, and in a speech of more than two hours opposed its passage.

Mr. CLAY rejoined at length, and was followed by Mr. SMITH until near 5 o'clock, when a motion for a recess till six, prevailed.

At 6 o'clock, the *Senate* again assembled, and Mr. Bell addressed the Chair for some time in favor of the bill. He was followed by Mr. DICKERSON in opposition to it, who concluded by moving that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee, with certain instructions.

Mr. SPRAGUE next addressed the Senate, and gave the reasons why he should vote in favor of the bill, though he felt strong objections to many of its provisions. He disavowed the idea of pledging either himself, his constituents, or his successors on the subjects embraced in the bill.

Mr. HOLMES next took the floor on the same side of the question, and after a speech of about fifteen minutes, was succeeded by

Mr. DICKERSON, who again explained his views in opposition to the passage of the bill. He continued his argument for about half an hour; when

Mr. CLAY arose and stated that inasmuch as it was represented that the House of Representatives had just now passed a bill, similar, if not identical, in its provisions to the one before the Senate, and it was believed it would, to-morrow, be presented to the Senate to sanction; it would obviate the reasons for a longer continuance of a laborious day's session of this body, and also supercede the objections of some Senators who believed the Senate was not the proper place for the origin of this bill. He therefore moved the Senate adjourn.

The motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate then took up the bill from the House of Representatives, "to modify the act of 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports."

There being no objection made, it received its first and second reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

THE TARIFF.

The bill from the House of Representatives, "to modify the act of 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," was read a second time.

Mr. Clay stated, that in the present stage of the session, he believed no amendment would be offered to the bill. It was not his intention, however, to press a bill which seemed to be so favorably accepted by the Senate, and he supposed that it would be proper that it should have its final reading to-morrow.

Mr. Grundy asked whether the Senator from Kentucky (Mr Clay) had examined the bill, and found it the same, in all its parts, as the one heretofore before the Senate.

Mr. Clay replied, that he had examined it, and found it essentially the same.

With this Mr. Grundy said he was satisfied.

Mr. Dickerson then rose, and said that however unpleasant might be the situation in which he placed himself he felt it his duty to offer an amendment to the bill. He did not believe it could endanger its passage, and it appeared to him to be so essential as to demand attention. It was a provision, that the rule by which the graduation of duties shall be made, shall be "the Annual Report of the State of Commerce and Navigation for the last year." He read a letter which he said was from a highly respectable commercial correspondent of New York, which expressed not only the same ideas but the identical words which he had himself made use of on a former occasion, when speaking upon this subject. He was aware that it would be objected that this amendment could be passed at an early day in the next Session of Congress; but he was unwilling to trust to such precarious expectations.

Mr. Clay said it was with extreme regret that he rose to oppose the amendment offered by his friend from New Jersey. He would be gratified if he could see the possibility of incorporating any amendment with the bill at the present Session of Congress without endangering its passage. He did not, however, believe the amendment of the Senator at all essential to the object intended. He urged the necessity of immediate action upon the bill both from the shortness of the time left of the Session, and the multiplicity of business before the other branch of the Legislature. He believed the objections to the bill to be founded in mistake; and if the Secretary, (as he believed he could,) would take up the act in the spirit in which it was framed, no difficulty could arise and no amendment would be necessary. He said he should ask for the ayes and noes.

Mr. Webster. Although he believed this, and several other amendments were desirable, expressed a wish that his friend from New Jersey [Mr. Dickerson] would withdraw it.

Mr. Smith said he did not rise to speak on the amendment, but he gave notice that he should to morrow move to lay this bill upon the table until the Enforcing Bill should have passed the other branch of Congress.

Mr. Dickerson gave the reasons why he deemed it his duty to persist in having the question taken on his amendment.

Mr. Clayton made a few observations, and the question was then taken and the amendment rejected without a division.

Friday, March 1.

THE TARIFF.

The bill to modify the act of July 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports, was taken up for its third reading. The ayes and nays having been ordered on the motion of Mr. Dickerson,

Mr. Robbins gave his objection to the bill.

Messrs. Calhoun and Frelinghuysen addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Smith begged of Senators to take the question, and not consume the little time remaining to the Senate for the transaction of the mass of important business before it.

Mr. Dallas spoke some time in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Ewing, Mangum and Clayton, on the other side of the question.

Mr. Webster recapitulated the objections he entertained towards the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Silsbee, Clayton, Forsyth, Sprague, Holmes, Bibb, Wright, Clay and Smith.

Mr. Wright made an explanation, in reference to some remarks which fell from Mr. Clay.

After a short rejoinder from the latter Senator, the question was taken on the final passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved that the House take up the special order of the day—the Tariff bill, upon which he demanded the yeas and nays which were ordered.

The motion was carried, ayes 119, noes 55.

Mr. LETCHER, moved to strike out the whole of the bill before the House, and substitute the bill now before the Senate in its stead.

The CHAIR said this could only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. DICKSON objected.

Mr LETCHER then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the whole with instructions to report the Senate bill instead of the present bill.

Mr. J. DAVIS called for the yeas and nays upon this motion, which were ordered.

The motion was carried, ayes 96, noes 54.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, then moved the House go into Committee of the Whole upon the Tariff bill, which was agreed to, Mr. WICKLIFFE in the Chair.

Mr. LETCHER moved that the instructions to the Committee be executed and the Committee rise; which was carried, and the amendment reported accordingly.

It now being past 6 o'clock, Mr. DEARBORN moved an adjournment: which was lost.

On the question [illegible] with the Committee in the amendment, Mr. J. DAVIS called for the ayes and noes, which were ordered.

Mr. J. DAVIS then moved a call of the House, on which he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The call was negatived: yeas 78, noes 93.

The question was again stated upon concurrence with the amendment of the Committee.

Mr. J. DAVIS opposed the amendment at length.

Mr. LETCHER supported the amendment.

The debate was continued by Messrs. H. EVERETT and DICKSON. The latter gentleman moved the postponement of the subject until to-morrow, upon which he demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. TAYLOR moved the House adjourn; which was lost.

The substitute proposed by Mr. LETCHER was concurred in, and the bill (being the same which has been ordered to be engrossed in the Senate) was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time: yeas 105 nays 71.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The engrossed bill to modify the act passed 14th July 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports was read a third time. Upon the question of passing the bill being propounded by the Chair,

Mr. Huntington moved a call of the House which was carried, 201 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Ward the call was then suspended.

Mr. Burges made an earnest appeal against the bill, and commented with great severity upon the motives of the Senator [Mr. Clay] who had originally introduced the measure into the other House.

Mr. Jenifer vindicated the course of Mr. Clay at length.

Mr. Foster said he had proposed to strike out a part of the bill, and had [illegible] intention of voting against it if the motion failed—but upon further examination, though not perfectly satisfied with some of its provisions, he had concluded to give it his support.

Mr. Denny expressed his views at length in opposition to the bill—he lamented the entire destruction of the protective policy contemplated by it under which the country had been so prosperous—which he said had been murdered by its own father. The industry of the country was hereafter to be secondary to the pauper system of England, and the slave system of South Carolina.

Mr. Daniel went into an elaborate defence of Mr. Clay, whom he pronounced the Saviour of the Union.

After a brief and sarcastic reply from Mr. Burges.

Mr. Sutherland opposed the bill at length—when

Mr. Carson moved the previous question, which was not sustained.

Mr. J. Bates supported the bill in a brief speech, and Mr. Pendleton opposed it. When

Mr. McDuffie said, the bill did not make all the concession which the South was in justice entitled to; but believing it would give quiet to the country, he should support it.

Mr. I. C. Bates stated the grounds of his opposition to the bill, when

Mr. Williams moved the previous question, which was seconded: ayes [illegible], noes 55.

Mr. Dickson demanded the yeas and nays upon the previous question, which were ordered, and was carried: ayes [illegible], noes 85.

The question, *Shall this bill pass?* was then stated and carried in the affirmative.

MR. CLAY'S TARIFF BILL.

We furnish the following Table of Votes, arranged according to the States represented, which shows that the South and South Western delegations, were nearly unanimous in its favor:

IN THE SENATE.

Maine. AYES—Holmes, Sprague.
N. Hampshire. AYES—Bell, Hill.
Massachusetts. NOES—Webster, Silsbee.
R. Island. NOES—Robbins, Knight.
Vermont. NOES—Seymour, Prentiss.
Connecticut. AYES—Foot, Tomlinson.
New York. AYE—Wright.
NOE—Dudley.
New Jersey. AYE—Frelinghuysen.
NOE—Dickerson.
Pennsylvania. NOES—Dallas, Wilkins.
Delaware. AYES—Clayton, Naudain.
Maryland. AYE—Chambers.
NOE—Smith.
Virginia. AYES—Tyler, Rives.
N. Carolina. AYE—Mangum.
ABSENT—Brown.
S. Carolina. AYES—[illegible]
Georgia. AYE—Forsyth.
ABSENT—Troup.
Alabama. AYES—King, Moore.
Mississippi. AYES—Black, Poindexter.
Kentucky. AYES—Clay, Bibb.
Tennessee. AYES—Grundy, White.
Ohio. AYE—Ewing.
NOE—Ruggles.
Louisiana. AYES—Waggaman, Johnson.
Indiana. NOES—Tipton, Hendricks.
Illinois. AYE—Robinson.
ABSENT—Kane.
Missouri. NOES—Benton, Buckner.

Ayes 29—Noes 16—Absent 3 [illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine. AYES—Anderson, James Bates, McIntyre, Holland, Kavanagh, Jarvis.
NOES—Evans.
New-Hampshire. AYES—Brodhead, Harper, Hubbard, Weeks.
NOES—Chandler.
Absent—Hammons.
Massachusetts. [illegible]

born, J. C. Bates, Choate, Adams, Davis, Briggs, E. Everett, Appleton, Grennell, John Reed, Kendall, Nelson.

Rhode Island. NOES—Burges, Pearce.

Vermont. NOES—Cahoon, Hall, Slade, Heman Allen.

Connecticut. NOES—Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingersoll, Storrs, Young.

New York. AYES—Bergen, Cambreleng, Lansing, Verplanck, C. P. White, Ward, Root, Bouck, Angel, Hoffman, Doubleday.

NOES—Pendleton, Wilkins, J. C. Broadhead, J. King, Pierson, Beardsley, Taylor, Pitcher, Hogan, Dayan, Wardwell, Collier, Ed. C. Reed, Barstow, Babcock, Dickson, Whittlesey, G. H. Wheeler, Bates, Cooke.

Absent—Lent (dead) Soule, Jewett, Tracy.

New Jersey. NOES—Southard, Lewis Condict, Silas Condict, Hughes, Cooper, Randolph.

Pennsylvania. AYES—Horn, Smith, Coulter, Gilmore.

NOES—Sutherland, Watmough, Heister, J. Evans, Potts, Mann, Butcher, Henry King, Muhlenburgh, Ihrie, Ford, Stephens, Dewart, Adam King, Crawford, Robert McCoy, Allison, Burd, McKennan, Denny, Banks.

Absent—A. Stewart.

Delaware. NOES—J. J. Milligan.

Maryland. AYES—Spence, Kerr, Semmes, Sewell, Washington, Jenifer, Thomas, Howard, Worthington.

Virginia. AYES—Newton, Coke, Roane, Chinn, Robt. Allen, Armstrong, Barbour, Patton, Alexander, Archer, Davenport, Bouldin, Gordon, Wm. McCoy, J. Johnson, Maxwell, Craig, Draper, Claiborne, Mason.

NOES—C. F. Mercer.

North-Carolina. AYES—W. B. Shepard, Hawkins, Hall, Branch, Barringer, Speight, M'Kay, A. H. Shepperd, Rencher, Bethune, Conner, Williams, Carson.

South-Carolina. AYES—Mitchell, Blair, Nuckolls, Davis, McDuffie, Felder, Griffin, Barnwell, Drayton.

Georgia. AYES—Foster, Lamar New man, Wayne, W. Thompson, Clayton.

Absent—Wilde.

Kentucky. AYES—Daniel, Marshall, C. Allan, Hawes, Letcher, Adair, Gaither, Tompkins, Wickliffe, Lecompte, R. M. Johnson, Lyon.

Tennessee. AYES—Blair, Arnold, Isacs, Standifer, W. Hall, Bell, Polk, Johnson, Fitzgerald.

Ohio. AYES—Findlay, Corwin, Creighton, Irvin, J. Thompson, E. Whittlesey, Stanberry.

NOES—Crane, Russell, Vinton, Kennon, Leavitt, E. Cooke.

Absent—Vance.

Louisiana. AYES—Bullard, Thomas, E. D. White.

Indiana. AYES—Boon, Carr.

NOE—McCarty.

Illinois. AYE—Duncan.

Mississippi. AYE—Plummer.

Missouri. NOE—Ashley.

Alabama. AYES—Clay, Lewis, Mardis.

Ayes 120—Noes 84—Absent 8—Speaker 1—Total 213.

Upon the Speakers putting the question upon the title of Mr. Wilkin's Bill,

Mr. M'DUFFIE rose and said, he had to perform a painful but a solemn duty. The members of that House were about to return to their homes, and to render an account to their constituents of the manner in which they had fulfilled the trusts reposed in them. Sir, Mr. M'D. said, this act will bury the Constitution of the country; and, for my own part, I only ask the poor privilege of being permitted to write its epitaph. For this purpose, I move you the following amendment:

"An Act to subvert the sovereignty of the States of this Union—to establish a consolidated Government, without limitation of powers—and to make the civil subservient to the military power."

FROM THE COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.

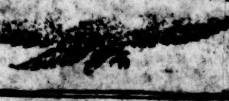
All the late *signs*, in the Van Buren Organs indicate great terror, on the magician's part, as to the threatened reconciliation, between the President and the Federal leaders. He is, indeed in imminent danger. If king Andrew get into Mr. Webster's hands, there is an end of Van Buren. The President's temper is up: his love of power and thirst for blood are roused. Timid councils; dissimulation; non-committal; will have no charms for him. A bolder man and stronger principles can hardly fail to overthrow Mr. Van Buren's influence.

Samuel L. Southard, (late Secretary of the navy,) now Governor of the State of N. Jersey, was, on Saturday week; elected a Senator of the United States from that State, for six years, to succeed Mr. Dickerson, whose term of service expired on the 3d instant. *Register.*

JOHN RANDOLPH AND WASHINGTON IRVING.

Perhaps there are no two individuals in the United States, whose opinions would command more respect than Washington Irving's and John Randolph's, of Roanoke. Mr. Irving heard Mr. Calhoun's first speech, and Mr. Randolph the last. Mr. Irving entered the Senate chamber imbued with a prejudice against Mr. Calhoun; he left it, expressing the highest admiration of his talents and patriotism. The opinions of Mr. Randolph are known to all the world. Yet there was none of the crowded audience who was more decided in approbation.

Fire at Charleston.—On the 16th ult., in the evening, a large fire broke out in Charleston—between 30 and 40 buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000.



[illegible]

SALISBURY:

MARCH 11, 1833.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The pressure of other matter on our table prevents us from giving in to-day's paper, the new Tariff Bill, to our readers. The account of its present provisions however, as given by our Washington correspondent, are substantially correct. It may undergo some modifications before it finally becomes a law, we shall therefore, delay its publication until it is perfected.

What will the Tariff men now have to say about Nullification, civil war, and bloodshed? we rather opine they will be mute on this score. The people will now see that these *exclusive* friends of the Union, as they style themselves, are, as we have always said they were, the real disunionists. The Hobgobblins, Raw-head and bloody bones, with which they have been want to scare old women and children, will not now have their desired effect. What new device will they now fall upon, to attempt to frighten freemen from an assertion of their rights, while they are forging for them the chains of despotism? Hamans gallows, will now have to be used for some other purpose, than for hanging the rebel nullifiers; it will have as few terrors for them, as did similar threats upon the *rebels* of '76, as King George, and his *Tory* allies in this country, were pleased to call our Washingtons, Franklins and Jeffersons of the Revolution.

If the people are not blind, they will be able, from what they have seen for the last two or three months, "to put the saddle upon the right horse;"—in other words, they will be able to see, who are for LIBERTY and PEACE, and who are for SLAVERY and CIVIL WAR.

"Now is the winter of our discontent,
Made glorious summer, by this sun of York."

Since the foregoing paragraph was in type, we have received Washington papers from which we see that Mr. Clay's bill has *actually* passed both houses of Congress, and become *the law of the land.*

Why really this is a mighty "*queer*" sort of *civil war, bloodshed, and disunion* which *nullification* has brought upon the land; it is a kind, which will be greeted by the people of the South with almost as much pleasure, as they would have received their death warrants which their enemies, here, said, would soon be signed, if they dared to assert their rights.

MR. WILKINS' BILL

Has passed the House of Representatives by a considerable majority after undergoing various material modifications. But it is too late—the Tariff was first reduced: Those therefore, who wished to see this iniquitous system fastened upon the people, by *bayonetting* them into submission, will meet with a sad disappointment. They will not even get the *smell* of the blood of their Southern Brethren, much less its *taste.* What a pity that these cannibals should be deprived of their anticipated feast.

Among the nays upon the passage of the bill, we are happy in finding the names of Messrs. Rencher, Carson, Conner and Hall from this State. They deserve well of their constituents, for preferring to defend the rights of the people, to playing Pander to the executive;—for loving LIBERTY, more than MANWORSHIP.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER

If any one APOSTATE in this wide Republic, merits in a more especial manner than the rest, "the curses of hate, and the hisses of scorn," of all honest Republicans,—that man, is the Editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* Brought up in the school of Jefferson and Roane,—as it were at the very feet of Gamaliel, always the open and avowed advocate of STATE RIGHTS, he has now, in his old age, turned Apostate,—not openly, for then he would be understood by all, and his treason would destroy his influence;—but he *wavers,* he *dallies,* he shapes his way along the *middle course,* which is always the policy of the *designing,*—of the "*Marketable*" politician He sees the principles of Roane, his late master, trampled in the dust,—he sees Liberty struggling for foot hold *even in the Old Dominion,*—does he spring to her rescue? No, he licks the hand that holds the dagger ready to drive it to her heart. When the RALLY is sounded in Virginia, and the General Assembly of that State, is once more ready to hoist the glorious banner of '98,—where is this man? He is drawing *off* the forces, he is *mistifying,*—he is *doctrinating,* he is playing the part of Iago.

"Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight
Comes on the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might."

When the news reached here, of the *certainty* of the passage of the Peace Bill, there might be seen many perfect prototypes of woe, among the Proclamation and Boston port bill gentry. Really, we think if a good disciple of Raphael had been here he could have made his fortune, by one fine stroke of his pencil; for we are sure none of them will ever meet with so good an opportunity of taking the picture of woe, as might have been had here by a sight of the "knights of the Rueful countenance."

THE LIBERATOR.

The infamous publisher of this infamous sheet, has had the impudence to send us five or six copies of his vile paper. If we had him here, and could get him before his honor Judge STRANGE, or HENRY SEAWELL, he would soon be where his worthy associate, Nat Turner, has long since gone. The fellow must really have made a *mis-direction* of his seditious stuff.—He might, at least, have given them a direction to this place, *to one,* to whom they would have been a little more acceptable.

Resolutions were sometime since introduced into the Legislature of Missouri, approving of the [illegible] of the President's Proclamation, [illegible]

STATE RIGHTS & FREE TRADE ADVOCATE.

We perceive, with great pleasure, that W. J. Jones, Esq. of Va., who is so advantageously known in this State, as an able and eloquent writer has undertaken the Editorial management, of the State Rights, and Free Trade Advocate, a new paper, recently established at Milledgeville, Ga. Mr. J. came into this State, obtained a license to practice the law, and remained with us for some time. Mr. J. was the author of many of the able essays upon the rights of the States, & the theory of the Federal Government, which appeared in the columns of this paper. He made many violent political enemies during his short stay among us, by the bold and fearless manner, in which he expressed his opinions, upon the principles of our Government, but he was highly esteemed by those who knew him best for his high-minded and chivalrick bearing as a gentleman, and much admired for his commanding talents. We know him well and intimately, and therefore joyfully hail him as an able co-adjutor in the great cause of constitutional liberty. We shall take pleasure, in transferring to our columns, some of his able and spirited essays upon the doctrines of State rights.

OLD MECKLENBURG.

Some time since, we heard with no small degree of surprise, that the Patriotic and Republican county of Mecklenburg, had gone over to the enemy. The report came from rather a questionable source, and we did not therefore, put the most implicit faith in the assertion. Last week, (it being Court week) we were in the county, and had a good opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people, and we were proud in being undeceived. We were proud to see the spirit of '76 still alive in old republican Mecklenburg. Her sons have not yet forgotten the lessons inculcated by their fathers.

MARK THIS!

The reader will perceive by a reference to the votes on Mr. Clay's bill, for a reduction of the Tariff that the Honorable Mr. Weight, a tool of Van Buren's in the Senate from New York voted *for* the reduction while Mr Dudley equally as suppliant a tool voted *against* it. His partizans in the House of Representatives pursued a similar course; some *for* and some *against* the bill. Her is *non committalism* for you.

RARE SPORT.

For the last eight or ten days the woods in the neighborhood of this place have been filled with large flocks of Wild Pidgeons. Our sportsmen have almost made us forget, Tariff, Nullification, enforcing bill and all that kind of thing, with their vivid descriptions of their fine shooting. But like the Frenchman, we must enjoy it all by anticipation, we must shoot *a la distance.*

☞ On Friday last Messrs. McDuffie, Griffin, Nuckolls and Conner passed through this place, on their way home from Washington.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23, 1833

I have been attending the debate in the Senate on Mr. Clay's Tariff bill, and watching its fate with great anxiety. At a late hour of the night it passed to its third and last reading. It will doubtless be read a third time on Monday. There was a considerable majority in its favour. The South unanimous in its favour. The Clay party in the West and North in its favour also, while the Webster and Van Buren party both in the West and North were united in opposition to it. The Bill is a great compromise. * * * It ultimately reduces the system to a general *ad valorem* upon all articles of importation alike except a few inconsiderable ones. . . . It will pass the House of Representatives if they can get a vote upon it, but I see in the signs of the times that every effort will be made to defeat it by indirection. Mr. Clay has placed himself upon high ground, and it is a source of the the deepest anguish to our Van Buren friends; they see now when it is too late, what an opportunity they have let slip; they seemed to have more at heart the war bill, than any measures of peace and reconciliation At a moment so trying and momentous, Mr. Clay has stepped forward as a pacificator. He has hazarded much. He is denounced by the high tariff party, and was assailed to night by Mr. Webster in his place. Mr. Clay replied with great spirit and ability, and to my mind, perfectly demolished the lion of the east. I am anxious to see this vexed question settled upon principles of justice as well as conciliation. I wish to see it settled permanently. Its frequent agitation is exceedingly injurious to all parts of the country. I wish to see it settled and peace and good will again restored to our country.

* * * * * * * * *

Clay and Webster are fairly in opposition, while the Globe says there is a coalition between Clay and Calhoun, but if it be a coalition to save the country from the disasters of civil war and military rule, it is a laudible coalition of which they should not be ashamed. The war bill has passed the Senate. I hope it will not pass the House, though I fear—greatly fear—some of our North Carolina members will vote for it i. e. * * * * * the great free trade advocate; alas! poor human nature.

We copy below an extract from a letter from a member of the house of representatives three days later than the above.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1833.

"I herewith enclose you a copy of the Tariff Bill which has just passed our House, and is now sent to the Senate for concurrence. It will soon become a law. I rejoice at its success, because I think it a complete triumph of our principles. It is so considered here. It is framed too with an eye (as perhaps it ought) to the convenience and safety of the manufacturers, because it gives them time to come down to a revenue standard. The biennial reductions are better for our Merchants than the annual ones. The few dye stuffs that are exempted from duty after the year 1842 are very inconsiderable. [illegible] it was necessary to yield this to the spirit of conciliation,—to the harmony,—and perhaps to the Union of the country. The home valuation is [illegible] all articles alike, [illegible] than what is [illegible] for the wants of the Government. [illegible] whether that [illegible] is to be raised by the home valuation or the foreign one. The great principle is [illegible] in coming down to a general *ad valorem* duty upon all importations alike, both the protected and the unprotected, [illegible] both the luxuries and the necessaries of life. The Tariff is [illegible] to raise a Revenue and [illegible] incidentally to protect the manufactures of the country. [illegible] Tariff [illegible] for Revenue, and it ultimately brings the duties lower than the Free Trade Convention in Philadelphia proposed. It may therefore be very justly said that the Free Trade party have gained a triumph. * * * * * *

Mr. Calhoun called up his resolutions to-day and replied to Mr. Webster's speech on the force bill. It was said to be a most masterly effort. Mr. Randolph was present and listened with marked approbation and pleasure.

The war bill was called up to day in our house and a most strenuous effort was made to pass it through without giving its enemies the privilege of debate.

We have had a trying time,—one of darkness and fearful apprehension. I rejoice that at last light and land appears.

Communications.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO THE PEOPLE.

It is truly surprising what erroneous ideas exist among many persons on the subject of Government, particularly, as to the relative powers of the *Federal Government* on the one hand, and the STATES on the other; and also as to the extent of the powers of each. They seem to think, that the *Federal Government* is SUPREME & above all control, while the STATES are subordinate, and must submit to all the Acts of Congress, just, or unjust, constitutional, or unconstitutional. Nothing can be more untrue, than this idea, and nothing more dangerous to Liberty than such doctrines. And yet we see them, almost every week propogated in the tariff papers published in Salisbury.

I ask,—who *created* the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT? Was it not created by the people of the *Individual States,* as citizens of the *States,* and not as citizens of the whole country? The Members of the Convention who framed the Constitution of the United States were chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, and in the Convention, each State had the same weight, each State gave *one* vote. After they had agreed on a Constitution, it was not binding on any body, until submitted to the people of the *several States* for their sanction. It was a dead letter until quickened into life by the States, and one State could not adopt it for another, but each State had to consider for itself and either adopt or reject it,—accordingly, every State took up the subject for itself; some of them agreed to the new Constitution at once, while others, hesitated some time, whether to take it or not: North Carolina at first refused to accept it, and the Convention called to consider it, refused to adopt it by a vote of 184 to 84. Two years afterwards, North Carolina held a second convention, and agreed to adopt the Constitution: Therefore, it was the *States* who *created* the *Federal Government,* and the Federal Government is the *creature,* while the States are the *creators.* Has the *creature* grown to be greater than the *creator?* The Federal Government, in another sense is the *Agent* and the States are the *Principals,* who constituted this *agent,* while the constitution of the United States is the *power of Attorney,* authorising the agent to act; and the Agent cannot exceed the powers granted in this article;—if it does, it is null and void, and of no force; just as it would be in the case of any other agency If this be not the case, what was the Constitution made for? But, as plain as all this must appear to every mind of common sense, yet there are people among us, who are inculcating the idea, that the MAJORITY OF CONGRESS can pass any act they please, and the State must submit to it; *that is, the Agents,* may exceed its powers, and do whatever they please, and the *Principals* must quietly submit. And, say the advocates for these dangerous doctrines, if a STATE denies the constitutionality of an act of Congress, let them take it to the SUPREME COURT and abide its decision; *that is,* if the *principal,* denies the act of its agent, let it be submitted to another branch of the same agency for decision! The Supreme Court is only one branch of the Agency, and has no more power to control the STATES, than an Agent, in any of the ordinary transactions of life, has to control his *principal.* That the Supreme Court, has the power to decide in cases of law and equity, arising under the constitution, between parties brought into court in the usual way, and amenable to its decrees, is very certain,—but it is equally clear that they have no right to decide on *political questions,* arising between a *State,* one of the *principals,* and the Federal Government, the agent. This would be making the Servant, greater than the Master,—the *agent* greater than the *principal.* If, as is contended, by some persons the *Supreme Court* is the tribunal which is to judge and decide questions of political right, then that Court possesses SOVEREIGN POWER indeed, and we have seven kings, instead of seven JUDGES. Because they are called *Judges,* is this power less dangerous than if they were called *kings* Names, are mere sounds; I throw out these *few remarks* for my Fellow citizens to consider of; the times are critical, and all those who value Liberty, should now begin to study, their rights and the nature of our government.

KINGS MOUNTAIN.

MR. EDITOR:

The passage of Mr. Clay's bill I regard as a glorious triumph of Southern principles. The clouds, which lowered over our political horizon, which weighed down the bosom of every patriot with anxiety, and forebodings and which threatened the most calamitous consequences to our country have been happily dissipated by this measure, and a clear sky now presents itself to the delighted vision of every friend of Southern rights.

But whilst this measure, which restores tranquility to our country and secures the permanency of the Union is hailed with joy and exultation by the friends of liberty and equal rights, there are countenances, which exhibit a dark gloom and present the most unequivocal marks of disappointment. Can it be, that there are those amongst us who view with regret the adjustment of this distracting question? who wish, that the subject had not been acted upon, that a pretext might have remained for involving the country in a civil war? Such men there are, but thanks to the genius of Liberty, that watched over us in the dark hour of trial, and conducted us triumphantly through our troubles, their wishes have been disappointed, their infamous projects frustrated.

The passage of this bill has effected a kind of political millenium, moderate tariff men, nullifiers &c. unite in expressing their approbation of it. This difference however is discoverable, that the Tariffites are more noisy in giving utterance to their unmeasured delight on the occasion, fearful doubtless, that they may not be credited for sincerity. It is indeed strange, that the men who a few months ago opposed every measure which might possibly tend to a modification of the Tariff,—who laboured with untiring zeal to mistify and mislead the public mind on this subject,—who denounced every man who had boldness enough to say that we were oppressed, as a *traitor,* should now, all at once abandon their old ground, and come over *in appearance,* to State right doctrines. Men sometimes change from motives of popularity,—the current of popular opinion sets with the bill and they see all parties following. Whoever recollects the proceedings of the Tariff party at a public meeting held in this place some months since, recollects that they approved of the Tariff of 1832. How unfortunate that they committed themselves on that occasion; they could now have come out in favor of the present reduction with more grace, and a much better chance of being believed.

A FRIEND OF PEACE.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this place on Thursday [illegible] inst. by the Rev. P. J. Sparrow, Mr. P[illegible] *Sink* to Miss *Caroline B. Long.*

DIED,

In this place, on the night of the 6th inst., *Joseph Hamilton,* infant son of Mr. David Watson, aged about six months.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY March [illegible] 1833.			
Bacon			6 to 10
Beef			2½ to 3½
Cotton in seed			$2.
Do. clean			8 to 8½
Corn			00 to 30
Oats			20
Sugar			10 to 12½
Coffee			16 to 18
Salt			$1,00
Iron			4 to 5
Molasses			50
Beeswax			16 to 18
Tallow			8 to 10
Flour			$3,75 a 4,00
Brandy			40
Whiskey			25 a 30
Nails			9 to 10
Loaf Sugar			18 to 20
Lead			8 to 10
Pork			$3 75 to $4 00
Wheat			60
South Carolina money discount			4 to 5
Georgia	do.		[illegible]
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 2[illegible].			
Brandy, Apple per gal.			40 to 45
Do Peach,			60 a 70
Bacon			6½ a 7
Corn			[illegible] a 00
Cotton,	100lbs		$10 25 a 10 50
Flour			$4 50 a 4 75
Salt			70 a 75
Iron			4½ to 5
Sugar, brown			8 to 8½
Coffee			15 to 16
Molasses			33 to 35
Flaxseed			$1,50 to 1,60
Wheat			85 to 90
Whiskey			35 to 37½
CHERAW March, 2, 1833.			
Brandy, Peach	gal.		50
Apple		40	45
Bacon	lb.	8	10
Cotton			11 a 13½
Corn	bush.	50	62½
Coffee	lb.	16	18
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$5	$5 1-2
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2	40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.		75
Sugar		8	10
Whiskey	gal.	30	35
Wheat	bush.		75
CAMDEN, S. C. Feb. 24, 1833.			
Cotton, new,			10½ a 11 cts.
Sugar,			9 a 9½
Coffee,			16 a 20
Corn, per bushel,			50 a 00
Tea, gunpowder,			$1,75
" Hyson,			$1,25 a 1,50

NEW CONFECTIONARY.

MRS. ADELADE [illegible] respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury that she has opened,

A CONFECTIONARY

in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], a few doors [illegible] of the Court-house.

She will keep constantly on hand, a variety of

Candies, Cordials, Cakes, &c.

and all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind. 3t10

Salisbury, March [illegible], 1833.

CONFECTIONARY.

MRS. CHRISTINA [illegible]

INFORMS her friends, and the public generally that she has commenced the above business at her house on Main Street, East of the Court House, where she will always keep on hand, an assortment of

Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Cakes

&c. and all other articles connected with the Confectionary business. [illegible]

Salisbury, March 6th 1833.

THE ARABIAN HORSE,

YEMEN,

WILL stand at J. J. Mickle's in Longtown, Fairfield District, the ensuing season. Terms, ten dollars the single leap, twenty-five the season, and [illegible] dollars to insure.

In regard to this valuable horse, it is sufficient to say that he is real Arabian: being one of those imported to this country by Mr. Rhind, from Constantinople.

Feb. 23. 4t60

The Charleston Mercury, Augusta Chronicle, Yorkville Pioneer, will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.—*Columbia Telescope.*

Beware of a Villain.

A FELLOW by the name of CHAS. STOKES went to the house of a lone old woman by the name of Sarah Lambert and demanded her money and property. She refusing to give it, he fell upon her and beat her most unmercifully; in a word, it is not believed possible for her to recover from the injury. The said Stokes has been guilty of other gross outrages in the county of Surry, and it is right to caution the public against him. He is about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built and well formed; his complexion is fair, eyes and hair [illegible] his age is about 21 or two years—is on the whole a handsome fellow, only a good deal of the rascal in his phiz. He wore off a white hat, black coat with yellow metal buttons, blue pantaloons, and a black stock bound round with red.

I will not give any thing for the apprehension of said Stokes, and will not even thank any one to bring him into the neighborhood again, but the world should be cautious of him.

SAML. H. JONES.
[illegible], Surry Co. N. C.

CHERAW.

THE Subscriber offers to the public, and will continue to keep on hand, a very large, and general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware,
Cutlery, Crockery,
Saddlery, Iron,
Steel and Salt,
With a very [illegible] Selection of
DRY GOODS;
On the Lowest Possible Terms.

Liberal advances, in cash, will be made to those who prefer storing cotton or other produce.—And the highest of the market prices will be paid in CASH or BARTER, to those who wish to sell. 3mf

JOHN SCOTT.

Cheraw, Jan. 2, 1833.

Approved, February 28, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate for Four Shares of the Capital or Sales Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, in the name of William Oakes, dec'd., late of Rowan County, N. C. having been mislaid: Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons concerned, that, I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person, or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WM. W. LONG, *Adm'r.*
Salisbury, Feb. 23, 1833. 13t77

DRILL MUSTER.

THE Officers of the 63rd Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday the 29th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. with muskets, for drill.

By order of the Colonel.
4t66. B. CRAIGE. *Adj't.*

Blank Warrants,
Nicely Printed on Fine Paper,
FOR SALE HERE—CHEAP.

Union of the Evening
POST AND BULLETIN.

On the first Saturday in January 1833, the *Bulletin* will be united with *Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post*. The publisher of the Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past, the duties and labors of its publication a burden from which he was anxious to be relieved, as well from ill health as other causes; and determined to close his duties as a publisher, he has succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. *Atkinson* of the Saturday Evening Post, which he fully believes will be agreeable to all parties. The patrons of the Bulletin will be greatly the gainers by this transaction. The Saturday Evening Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputation among periodicals. The untiring industry of its Editor, by which he has weekly crowded his ample columns with the most interesting "tidings of the times," has been amply proved, and his successful exertions have been repaid by a constant accession of subscribers now exceeding *fourteen thousand*.

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it will be still further greatly increased in size at the time of the union of the two papers. Renewed exertions will be made to improve the character of the *Saturday Evening Post & Bulletin*, in order that it may *obtain* and *keep* the first stand among American periodicals, for *quantity* and *quality* of matter, neatness and tasteful arrangement—beauty of printing, and superior quality of paper.

Notwithstanding the great number of copies to be published weekly, which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, on *two superior power presses*, will enable the proprietor to present to his readers the very latest intelligence, and his *mammoth* sheet will afford ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in consequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellany prepared for the sentimental and the lovers of wit and amusement—the agriculturalist and the man of science—the politician or the fireside circle—and affording *advertisers* a medium of communicating their wishes to the public unrivalled by any other similar vehicle in the United States—having by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the States and Territories, but more particularly through the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the *new and improved series*, to forward their names early *accompanied by the cash!* for a year's subscription, free of postage—as the publisher is determined to make his paper more intrinsically valuable than any other, to receive *only good and punctual subscribers*. He is determined to exact a strict compliance with his terms, and those who are not able or willing to comply with them, must seek elsewhere for amusement and instruction.

The nominal price of the Post & Bulletin will be the same as for many years past. *From all who pay in advance, two dollars will be thankfully received;* but if not paid *within* six months from the annual commencement, $2,50 will be *required*—If not paid during the year, *three dollars* will be *insisted on*, and *compulsory*, measures adopted towards delinquents—$1,25 will be received for six months subscription in advance, but never a less sum.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will continue to give his services to the united paper.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.
Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 9tf
J. B. C.

DRILL MUSTER.

THE Officers of the 63rd Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday the 29th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. with muskets, for drill.

By order of the Colonel.
3t66 B. CRAIGE, *Adjt.*

NEW FANCY
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. Invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's, Brochelles and circassians,
Brown do's, Mixed Drilletts,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixtures, Grass linen,
English caminetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Senchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk camblets,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH
Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.
Raleigh, Aug.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as administrator on the Estate of Daniel McBeen, dec'd., late of this county, hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

N. CORNELL, *Ad'mr.*
Feb. 20th 1833. 3t66

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is anxious to sell, a tract of land, lying on the Poplar draught, containing one hundred and five acres, which formerly belonged to the heirs of Eli Gaither, dec'd., and adjoining R. Locke, Joseph Blackwell and John Blackwell. About twenty-five acres of the above is cleared, the rest is woodland a part of which is as good meadow land as any in the county. The land can be seen by application to the subscriber 7 miles west of Salisbury.

JOS. COWAN, Sr. *Agent.*
Feb. 25, 1833. 3t66p

State of North-Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.
JANUARY SESSION, 1833

WILLIAM LONG vs. WESTLY ASBURY: Original attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Westly Asbury, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln County, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the Fifth Monday after the Fourth Monday in March next, replevy and plead to issue or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian.

Witness, [illegible] 6t68
VARDRY McBEE, C. C.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.
Passed at the second Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 7.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall not be construed to embrace invalid pensioners; and that the pensions of invalid soldiers shall not be deducted from the amount receivable by them under the said act.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, February 19, 1833.
ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 8.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive;" approved nineteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who became entitled to an allotment of land under the contract recited in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, their heirs, devises or assigns, who, on or before the thirty-first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, were in the actual occupancy and cultivation of the same or any part thereof, shall, on paying into the Treasury one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre previous to the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, receive a patent for his or her allotment or purchase: *Provided*, The Register of the Land Office for the District in which the lands lie, shall be satisfied of the validity of the purchase.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons in actual settlement and cultivation before or on the thirty first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and and thirty-one, upon any of the lands referred to by the act to which this is an amendment, and not disposed of by the first section of this act, or any former act of Congress, shall, on proof of such settlement and cultivation, and on paying into the Treasury of the United States, within six months after the passage of this act, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, receive a patent for one hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so constructed as to alter or repeal the third section of the above recited act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of which this is an amendment as requires that payment shall be made previous to the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, be and the same is hereby, extended to the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Approved, February 19, 1833.

No. 9.

AN ACT for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to alter the plan for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue, as provided for by an act passed the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, by causing that portion of the avenue lying between the road directed to be Macadamized and the side pavements, to be graduated and covered with stone, on the Macadam's plan, in place of gravel, provided for by said act; also, by extending the foot pavements not less than five and a half feet on each side, and forming side drains, not less than four and a half feet wide; and further, by setting a line of curbs of granite, eight inches thick, on each side of that part of the avenue between the Capitol square and the President's square, with suitable returns at the cross streets, and Macadamizing the cross streets fifty feet on each side of the Macadamized cover of the avenue.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of sixty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 19, 1833.

No. 10.

AN ACT for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and the Michigan Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any mounted militiaman or volunteer whilst in the service of the United States, in the late expeditions against the Indians, on the frontiers of Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan, who sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or died in consequence of a wound received therein, or in consequence of a failure on the part of the United States, to furnish such horse with sufficient forage whilst in the service, or in consequence of the owner being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same, by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse, at the time of going into service: *Provided*, Such loss was not the result of negligence on the part of the owner; the time employed in going to the place of rendezvous; and returning home after being discharged, to be taken and considered as actual service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person in the aforesaid service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, who furnishes [2] himself with arms and military accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of the same, without fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims arising under this act shall be examined, allowed, and paid in the same manner by the Third Auditor, that similar claims were under "an act to authorize the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the act in amendment thereof, passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen: this act to be and remain in force three years from and after its passage.

Approved, February 19, 1833.

No. 11.

AN ACT for the purchase of certain copies of Watterston and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, and to authorise a subscription for a continuation of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress be, and he hereby is, authorised to purchase for the Library of Congress, the remaining copies not exceeding two hundred in number, of Watterston and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, at the subscription price, of two dollars and fifty cents per copy: *Provided*, The supplementary tables marked page ninety-four,* be furnished for the said copies, and for the copies now on hand in the Library; and that the Librarian be further authorised to subscribe for seven hundred and fifty copies for the continuation of the said tables proposed to be published by Watterston and Vanzandt, at three dollars per copy; the said copies to be distributed as provided for by the first section of a joint resolution, approved twenty-fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, for the distribution of certain public documents, the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 19 1833.

No. 12.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for similar objects, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and the pay of seamen, one million four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, fifty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Repairs for vessels in ordinary, and the repairs, and wear and tear, of vessels in commission, five hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:

For the navy yard at Portsmouth, twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty [illegible] dollars.

For the Navy yard at Boston, seventy-three thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For the navy yard at New York, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the navy yard at Philadelphia, three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the navy yard at Washington, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Norfolk, one hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars.

For the navy yard at Pensacola, fifty-three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordinance, and ordinance stores, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying expenses; for freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationary, and fuel to navy agents; for premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowances for persons attending courts martial, and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing, and stationary of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, founderies, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel, for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs and building of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built and for no other object or purpose whatsoever, two hundred and ninety five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not heretofore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers, and none commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and ninety dollars.

For subsistence of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and washerwomen, serving on shore, eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty nine dollars.

For clothing, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, fourteen thousand dollars.

For military stores, two thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge an outstanding claim for prize-money for the capture of the Algerine vessels in one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, twenty one dollars, being part of an unexpended balance carried to the surplus fund.

For the payment of claims arising under the act of eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, entitled "An act concerning certain marine officers" eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty seven dollars and twenty eight cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of compensating the board authorized by the act of the nineteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, for their services in revising and enlarging "the rules and regulations governing the naval service, with the view to adapt them to the present and future exigencies of this important arm of national defence," the sum of seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the Navy Department, according to the rates of allowances for detention on special service now prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Navy Department.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary directed by "An act for the regulation of the navy, and privateer pension, and navy hospital funds," passed July tenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to be paid to the clerk of said funds out of the Treasury of the United States, shall be paid from any money in said Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including their support in the United States, and for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival in Africa, of all persons removed from the United States under the said acts, the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there be paid to Master Commandant John D. Sloat, of the United States Navy, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars, being the amount of his account exhibited to the Navy Department for expenses incurred in entertaining, on board the St. Louis, under his command, General Bolivar and several of his officers, at Guayaquil, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty [illegible], and General La Fuente, President of Peru, and Major General Miller of the Peruvian Army, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Approved, February 20, 1833.

BENJAMIN FRALEY
TAILOR,

HAVING removed to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Fraley, as a [illegible] ary shop; a few doors above Mr. [illegible] Tavern, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in [illegible] he will do work on the shortest notice, and made in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent-right [illegible] for Saguze, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business.

50tf B. F.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

RIOT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Beatties Ford, Lincoln County. He was gotten by the justly Celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder old Sir Archie: His dam, a fine blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colts, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, as they have been among the most successful distance horses, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years.

RIOT,

Is a handsome bay, five feet three inches high—four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good breeder, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due time. 57tf

H. G. BURTON.
R. A. BURTON.
December 31st 1832

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, in the upper part of Cabarrus County about 3 miles from Mill Grove Post Office, on the 15th inst., a very dark BAY MARE, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot in the face, and perhaps a little marked with the Saddle, was shod on the fore feet when she left home. She was raised in Haywood county and it is likely she is making that way.

A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. 60tf

Jan 24th 1833. ELY SCOTT.

The Thorough bred Horse

ECLAT,

LATELY brought from Northampton County, will stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 15th of March, and end the last of June, at the subscribers, which is on the Danville road 17 miles from Salisbury, and will be let to mares on the following terms, viz: Ten dollars the season, and twelve dollars to insure a mare to be with foal. Eclat is a beautiful sorrel, five feet one inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage, and is given up by all good judges, to be very superior in form and action.

Every possible care will be taken to avoid accidents, but no responsibility if any should happen.

JEHU H. PEEBLES.
Feb. 25th 1833. 3t67

Pedigree.

Eclat was got by OLD SIR ARCHIE, out of a Hal mare, and she out of Harriet Eadon. Harriet was a sorrel mare, once the property of Dr. Edwards, was got by OLD BELLAIR, out of a WILDAIR mare, and the Wildair said to be a very fine brood mare. I. EDWARDS.
By BENJ. EDWARDS.

I hereby certify that the sorrel horse called Eclat, owned by Seth Peebles, was got by the celebrated horse Sir Archie out of a Hal mare and she out of Harriet Eadon mentioned in the certificate of Edwards. NAT. TUCKER.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.